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IDENTIFIERS	Place of Birth

ABSTRACT

Key socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of Hispanic Americans are summarized in narrative fashion in the first part of this report, while the second part contains charts and graphs. Hispanic subgroups dealt with are Latin Americans, Cubans, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans. Subjects covered include their percentage in the total U.S. population, racial identity, population distribution, location of school-age population, years of schooling; occupational distribution, unemployment, income, age, household size, and place of birth. (CMG)

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SOCIOECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS OF HISPANIC AMERICANS

This information package was prepared by the staff at the Hispanic Youth Employment Research Center, National Council of La Raza, for use as a quick reference to key socioeconomic-demographic characteristics of Hispanic Americans. The first part summarizes these characteristics in narrative fashion, while the second part contains charts and graphs which were compiled or duplicated to illustrate the key points. The staff at the Hispanic Youth Employment Research Center hope that this package will assist the reader's information needs concerning Hispanic Americans.

Highlights

- The 1980 Census indicates that 14.6 million persons are of Spanish origin, and comprise the nation's second largest minority group. Because Spanish origin is not considered a racial category, Hispanics may be of any race.

- When asked to indicate their racial identity, Hispanic subgroups show considerable diversity. A national survey of U.S. high school students revealed that 83% of Cubans and 61% of Latin Americans identify themselves as White, while 41% of the Mexican American and 27% of the Puerto Ricans chose this category. Of those choosing the "Other" racial category, 51% were Mexican American, 11% Cuban, 62% Puerto Rican, and 26% Latin American.

- The 1980 Census shows that Spanish origin persons are concentrated in the Pacific (4.8 million), West South Central (3.2 million), the Middle Atlantic (2.3 million), the Mountain (1.4 million), and the South Atlantic (1.2 million) Census divisions.

- The four most populous states with persons of Spanish origin are, in rank order, California (4.5 million), Texas (2.9 million), New York (1.6 million), and Florida (.8 million).

- Eighty-one percent of persons of Spanish origin reside in metropolitan areas, compared to 66% of Non-Spanish origin persons. Of the Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Ricans (95%) and Cubans (97%) are more likely to reside in metropolitan areas.

- Ninety percent of Hispanic public elementary and secondary students were located in nine states (California, Texas, New York, New Mexico, Illinois, Arizona, Florida, New Jersey, and Colorado).

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- Persons of Spanish origin complete less median years of schooling (10.3) than Whites (12.5) or Blacks (11.9).

- Of the Spanish origin subgroups, median school years completed are lower for persons of Mexican origin (9.8), followed by Puerto Ricans (10.3) and Other Spanish origin persons 12.2).. The Other Spanish category includes Cuban, Central or South American and other Spanish origin persons.

- The occupational distribution of Spanish and non-Spanish origin workers differs considerably. Spanish origin workers are underrepresented in the professional (8.5% Spanish origin, 16.8% non-Spanish), managerial (6.6% Spanish, 11.4% non-Spanish), and sales (3.8% Spanish, 6.3% non-Spanish) occupations, while they are overrepresented in the operatives (23.7% Spanish, 13.7% non-Spanish), laborer (7.9% Spanish, 4.3% non-Spanish), and service (16.2% Spanish, 13.4% non-Spanish) occupations.

- The unemployment rate of individuals 16 years and over are highest for Blacks (15.9%), followed by persons of Spanish origin (9.8%), and lowest for Whites (6.2%).

- The unemployment rate for Hispanic subgroups is highest for Puerto Ricans (13.7%), followed by persons of Central or South American or other Hispanic origin (9.8%), persons of Mexican origin (9.4%), and lowest for Cubans (9.2%).

- The youth unemployment rate (16-19 years) differs considerably, with Blacks having the highest rate (40.4%), persons of Spanish origin in the middle (22.9%), and Whites the lowest rate (15.5%).

- The median family and per capita incomes for persons of Spanish origin are higher ($14,717 and $4,455) than those for Blacks ($12,674 and $3,981), but lower than Whites' incomes ($21,904 and $7,234).

- Puerto Ricans have the lowest family and individual incomes ($9,855 and $5,131) among the Hispanic subgroups, Mexican origin persons are in the middle ($15,171 and $5,780), and Cubans the highest ($17,538 and $6,352).

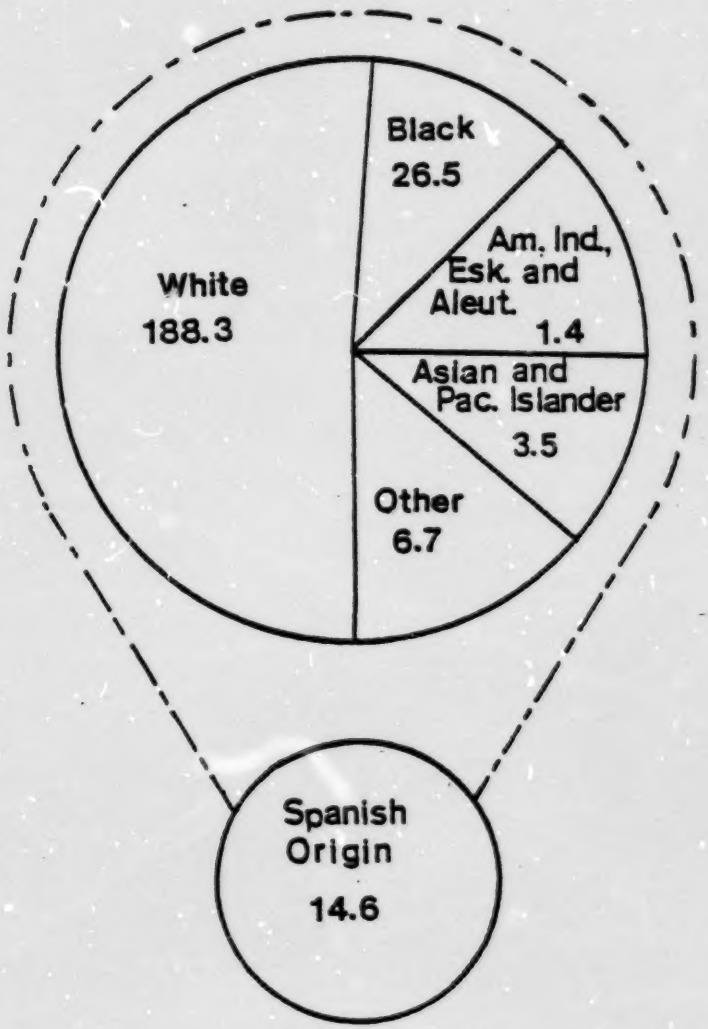
- The median age of persons of Spanish origin (23.2) is lower than Whites (31.2), Asians (28.6), and Blacks (24.9).

- Of the Hispanic subgroups, Cubans tend to be older with a median age of 33.5 years, followed by persons of Mexican origin with a median age of 21.4 years, and Puerto Ricans, the youngest group at a median age of 20.7 years.

- The average household size tends to be larger for persons of Spanish origin (3.85) than those not of Spanish origin (3.28). Within the Hispanic subgroups, Mexican origin persons tend to have the largest (4.01) families, followed by Puerto Ricans (3.67) and Cubans (3.58).

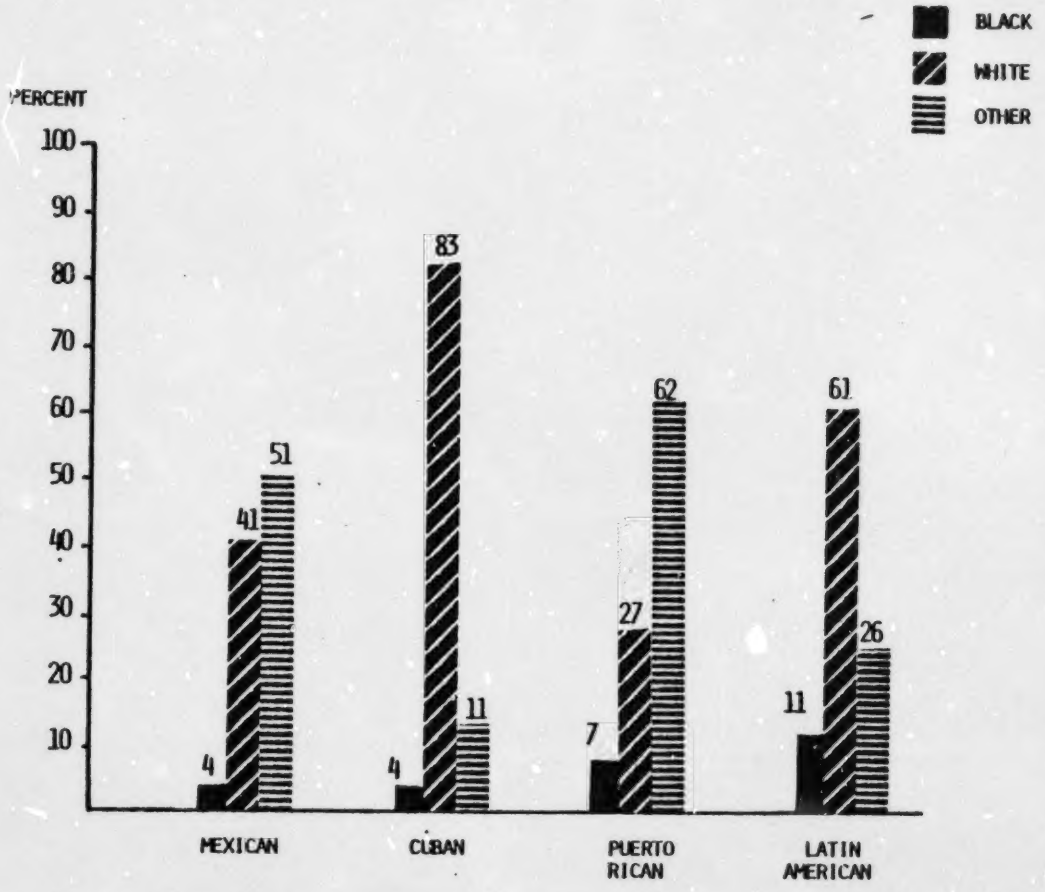
- Hispanic subgroups show diversity in terms of their reported place of birth. A national survey of U.S. high school students revealed U.S. place of birth for 89% of the Mexican Americans, 49% of Cubans, 78% of Puerto Ricans, and 78% of Latin Americans. The percent for Puerto Ricans, however, is misleading since the question did not distinguish between birth on the U.S. mainland or Puerto Rico.

POPULATION COUNTS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
(in millions)



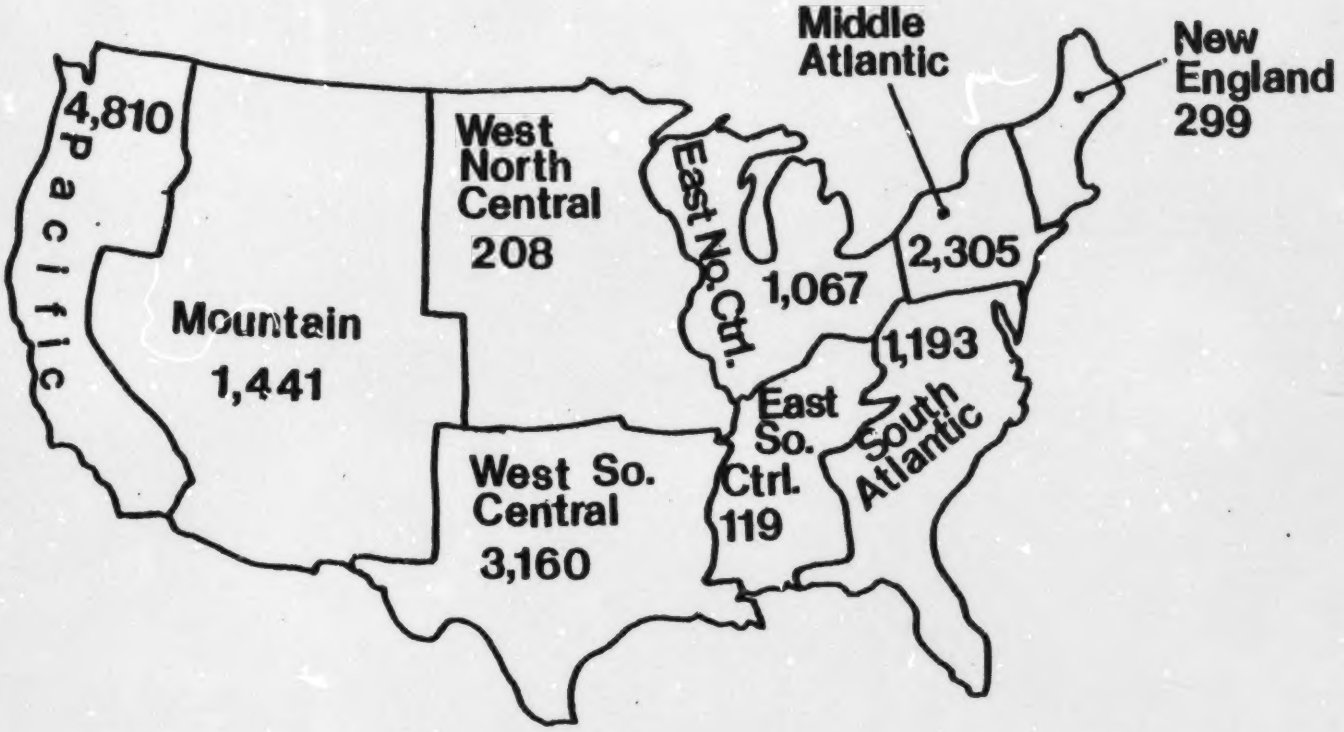
Source: Census, 1980

Racial Identity of U.S. High School Students by Hispanic Subgroup



SOURCE: HISPANIC YOUTH EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH CENTER, NCLR INTERNAL REPORT
HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980

Population Counts for Spanish Origin Americans in 1980 by Census Divisions (in thousands)



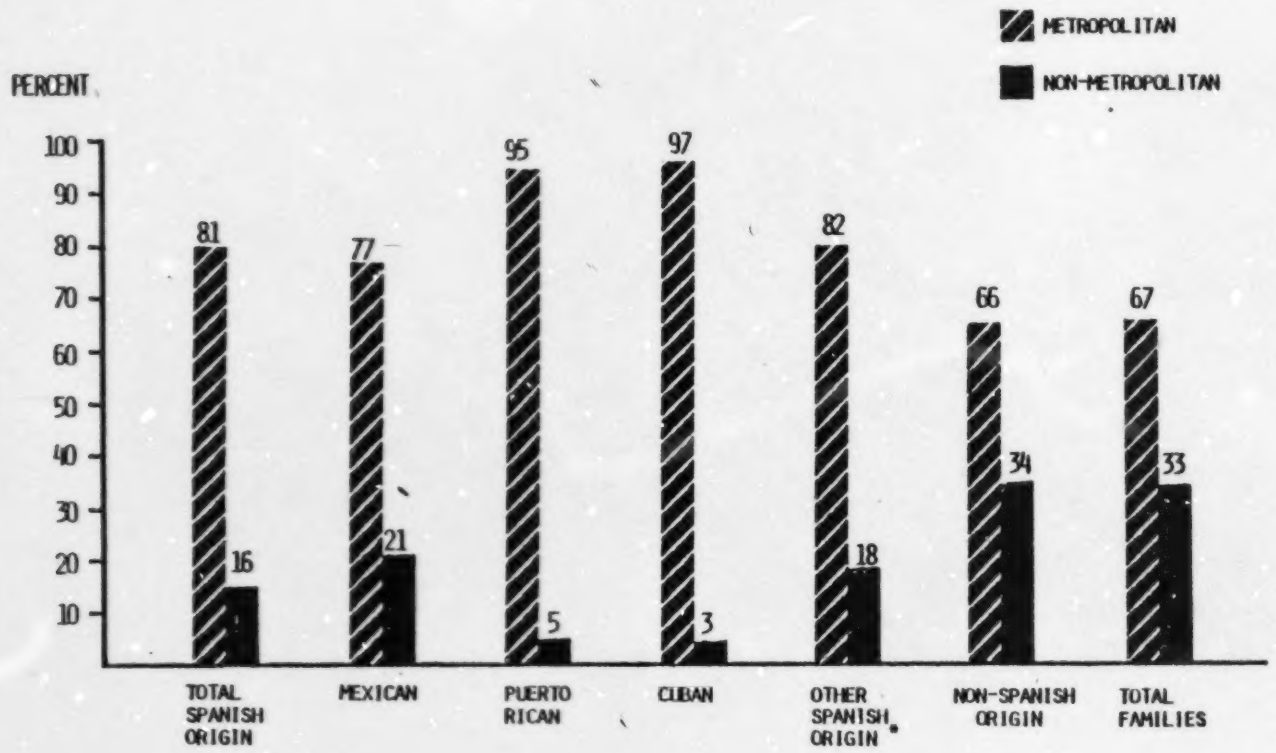
SOURCE: Census, 1980

RANK ORDER OF STATES BY SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION, 1980

STATE	POPULATION	PCT.
California	4,543,770	31.13
Texas	2,985,643	20.46
New York	1,659,245	11.37
Florida	857,898	5.88
Illinois	635,525	4.35
New Jersey	491,867	3.37
New Mexico	476,089	3.26
Arizona	440,915	3.02
Colorado	339,300	2.32
Michigan	162,388	1.11
Pennsylvania	154,004	1.06
Massachusetts	141,043	0.97
Connecticut	124,499	0.85
Washington	119,986	0.82
Ohio	119,880	0.82
Louisiana	99,105	0.68
Indiana	87,020	0.60
Virginia	79,873	0.55
Hawaii	71,479	0.49
Oregon	65,833	0.45
Maryland	64,740	0.44
Kansas	63,333	0.43
Wisconsin	62,981	0.43
Georgia	61,261	0.42
Oklahoma	57,413	0.39
North Carolina	56,607	0.39
Nevada	53,786	0.37
Missouri	51,667	0.35
Utah	50,302	0.34
Idaho	36,615	0.25
Tennessee	34,081	0.23
South Carolina	33,414	0.23
Alabama	33,100	0.23
Minnesota	32,124	0.22
Nebraska	28,020	0.19
Kentucky	27,403	0.19
Iowa	25,536	0.17
Mississippi	24,731	0.17
Wyoming	24,499	0.17
Rhode Island	19,707	0.14
Arkansas	17,873	0.12
District of Columbia	17,652	0.12
West Virginia	12,707	0.09
Montana	9,974	0.07
Delaware	9,671	0.07
Alaska	9,497	0.07
New Hampshire	5,587	0.04
Maine	5,005	0.03
South Dakota	4,028	0.03
North Dakota	3,903	0.03
Vermont	3,304	0.02
TOTAL UNITED STATES	14,595,883	100.00
Puerto Rico	3,196,520	

SOURCE: CENSUS, 1980

Metropolitan vs. Non-Metropolitan Residence by Hispanic Subgroup

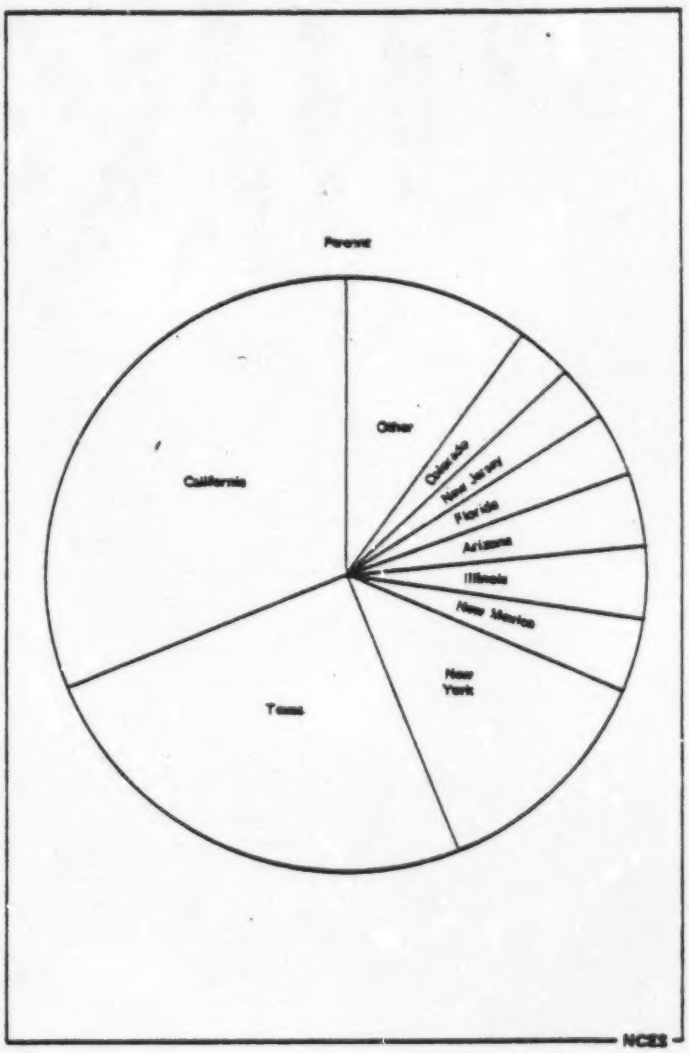


SOURCE: CPS, 1980

* INCLUDES FAMILIES OF CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN ORIGIN AND OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN

Chart 2.01.–Geographical distribution of Hispanic public elementary and secondary students

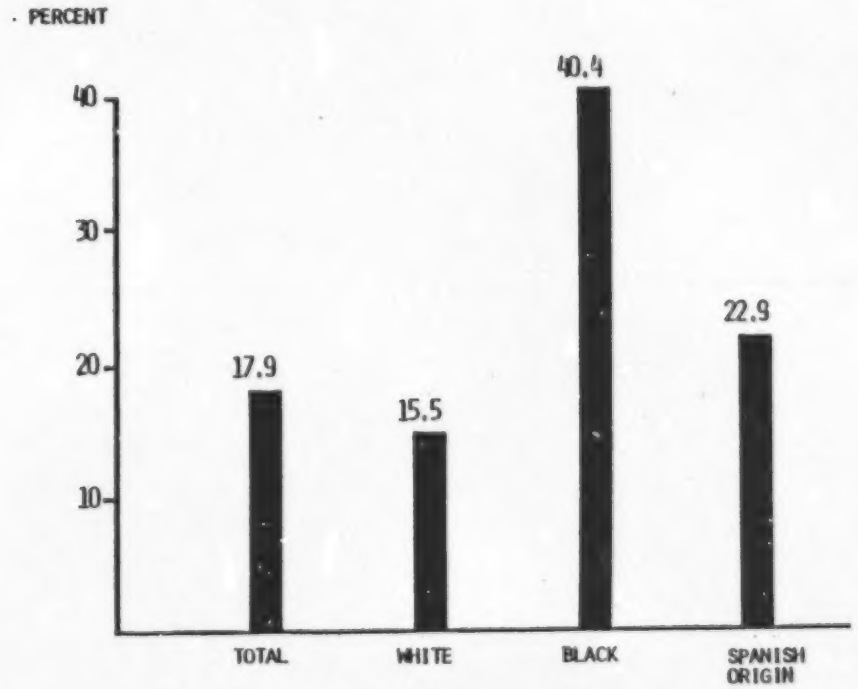
Ninety percent of Hispanic public elementary and secondary students were located in nine states.



SOURCE: THE CONDITION OF EDUCATION FOR HISPANIC AMERICANS, BROWN, G.H., ROSEN, N.L., HILL, S.T., & OLIVAS, M.A. NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS, 1980, P. 41

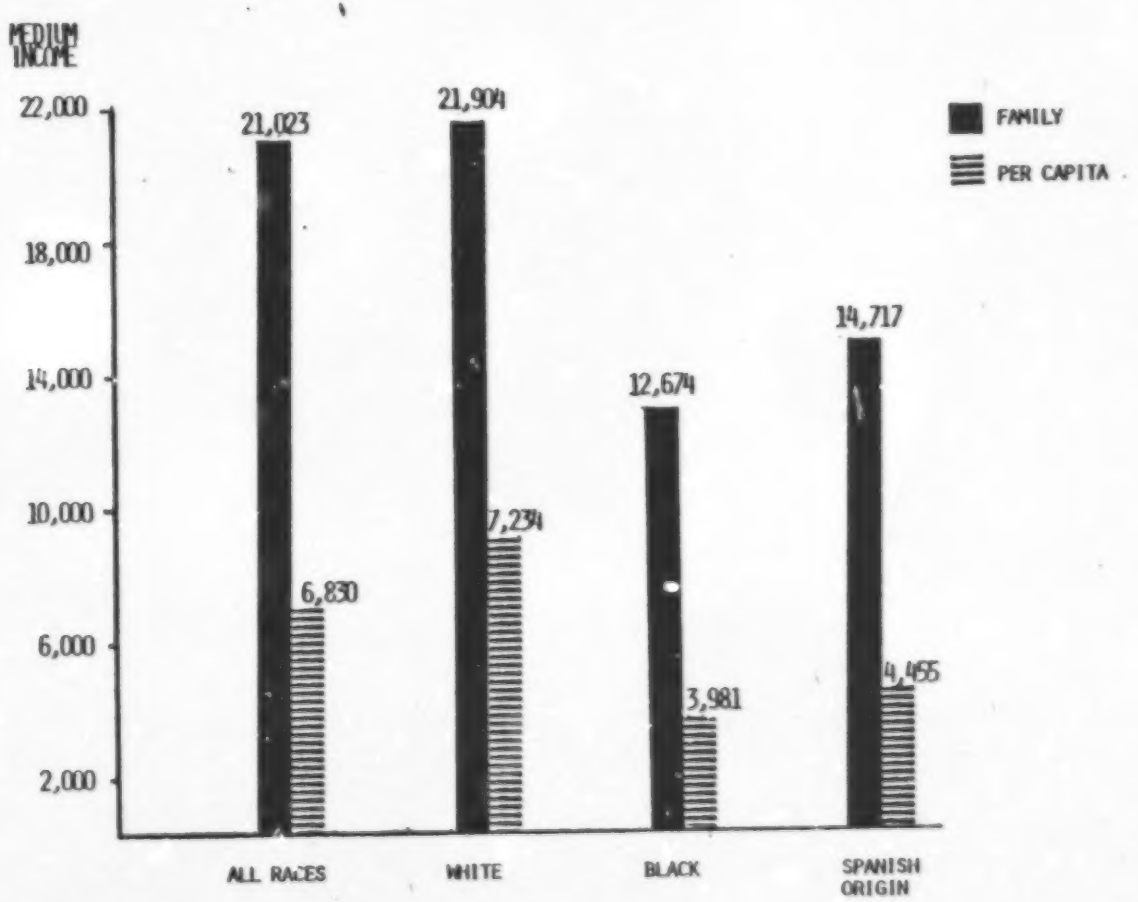
(DATA SUMMARIZED FROM: STATE AND NATIONAL SUMMARIES OF DATA COLLECTED BY THE 1976 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL CIVIL RIGHTS SURVEY, 1978)

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1981
(16-19 yrs.)



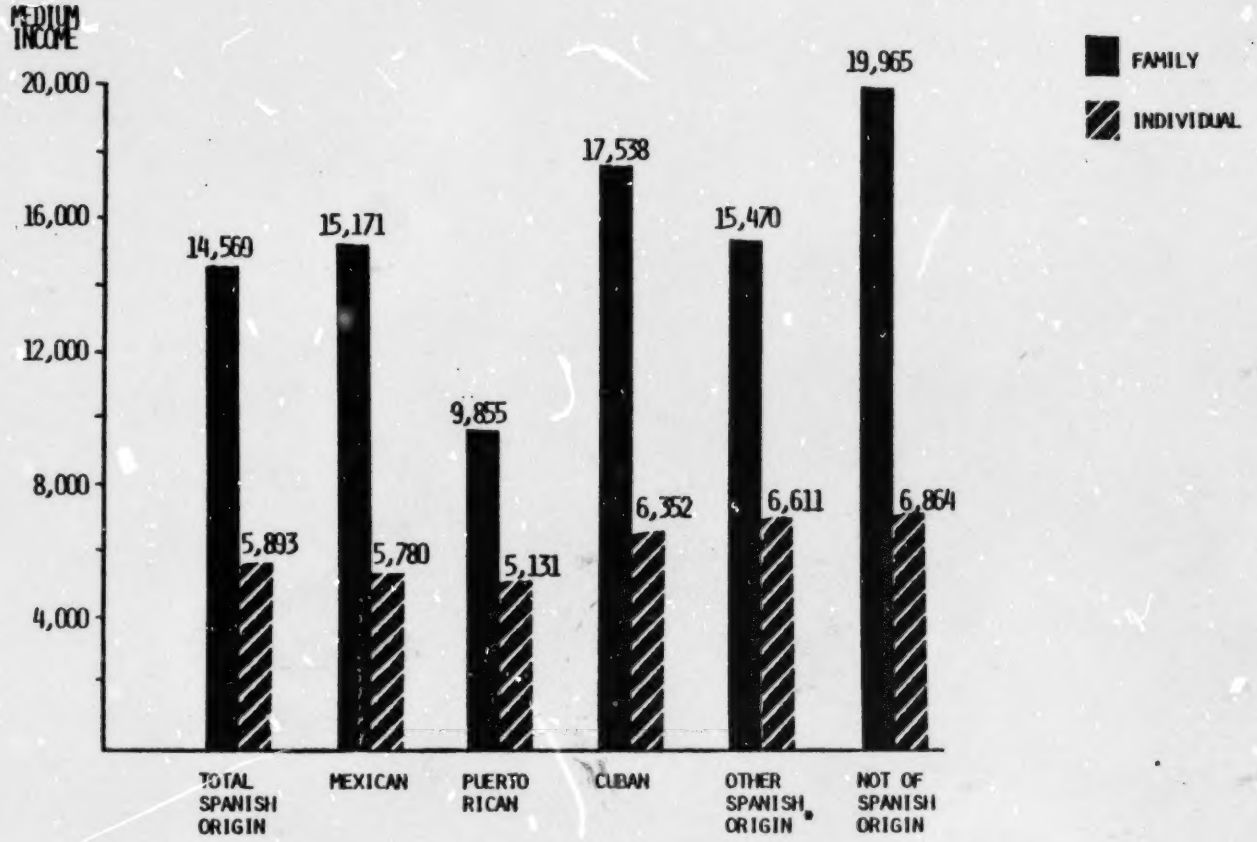
SOURCE: EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, OCT. 1981
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Median Family and Per Capita Income by Race and Spanish Origin



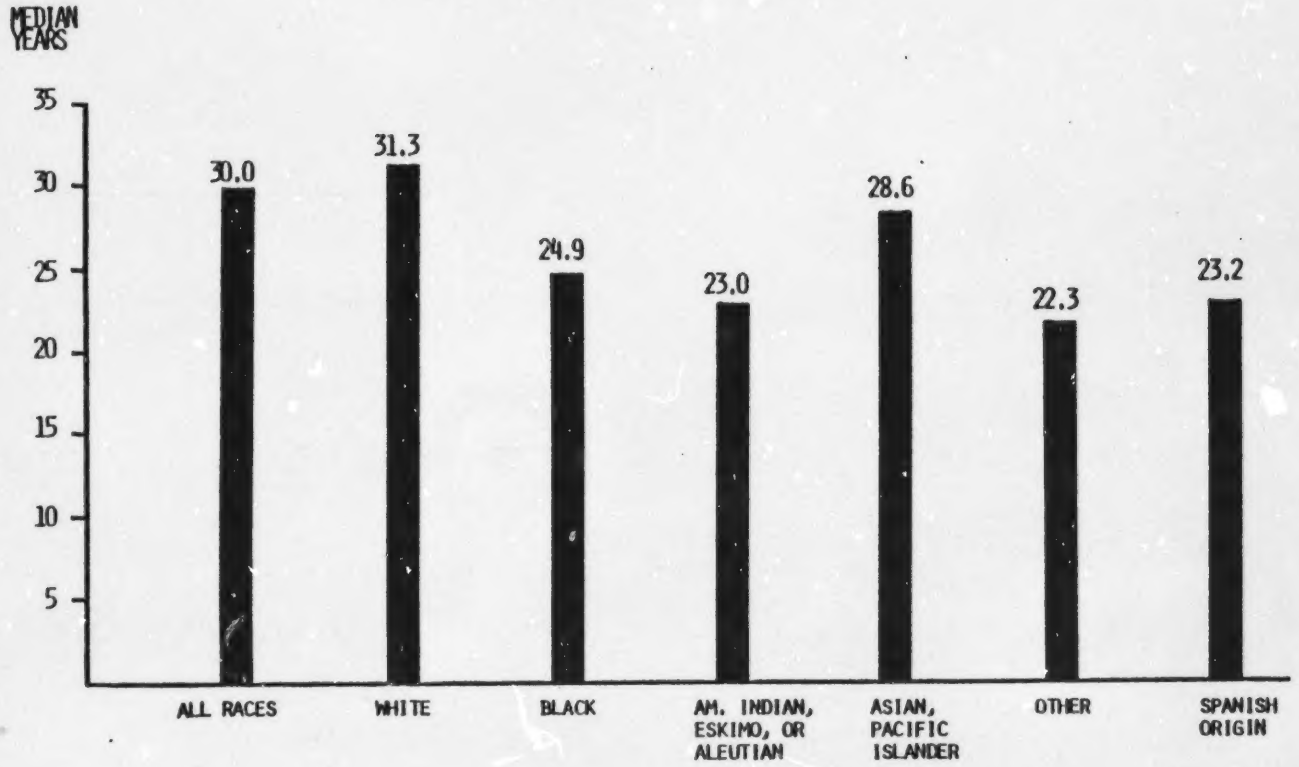
SOURCE: CPS, 1980

Median Family[a] and Individual[b] Income By Hispanic Subgroup



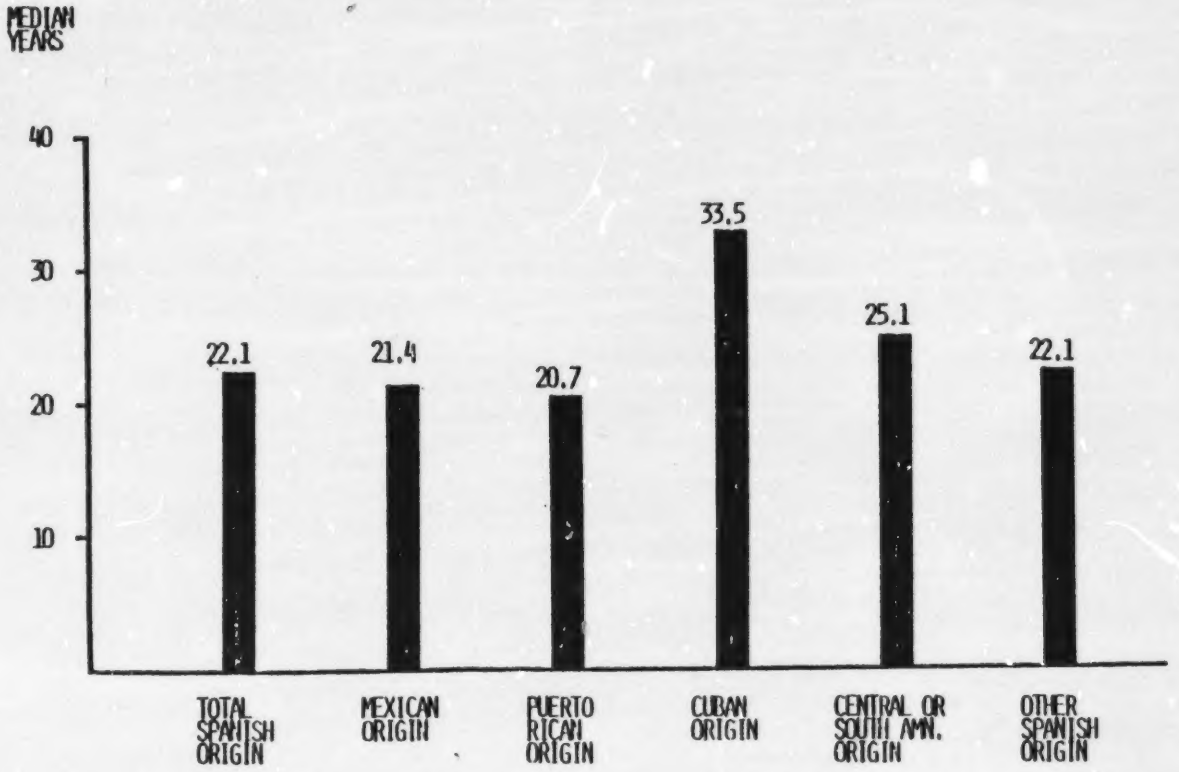
(A) SOURCE: CPS, 1980
(B) SOURCE: CPS, 1979, PERSONS 14 YRS. AND OVER
* INCLUDES INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES OF CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN ORIGIN AND OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN

MEDIAN AGE
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN



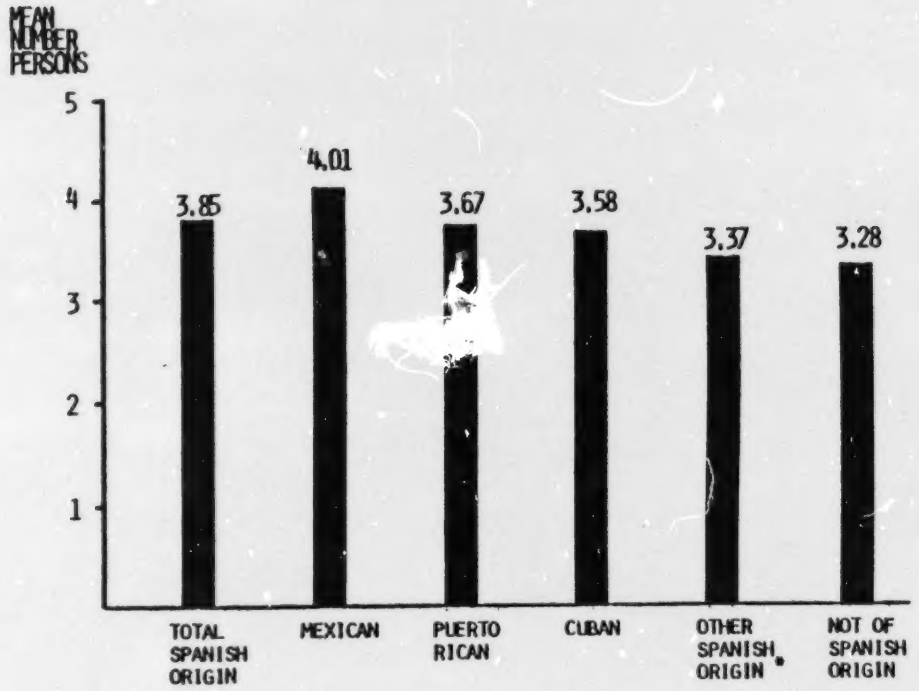
SOURCE: CPS, 1980

MEDIAN AGE BY HISPANIC SUBGROUP



SOURCE: CPS, 1980

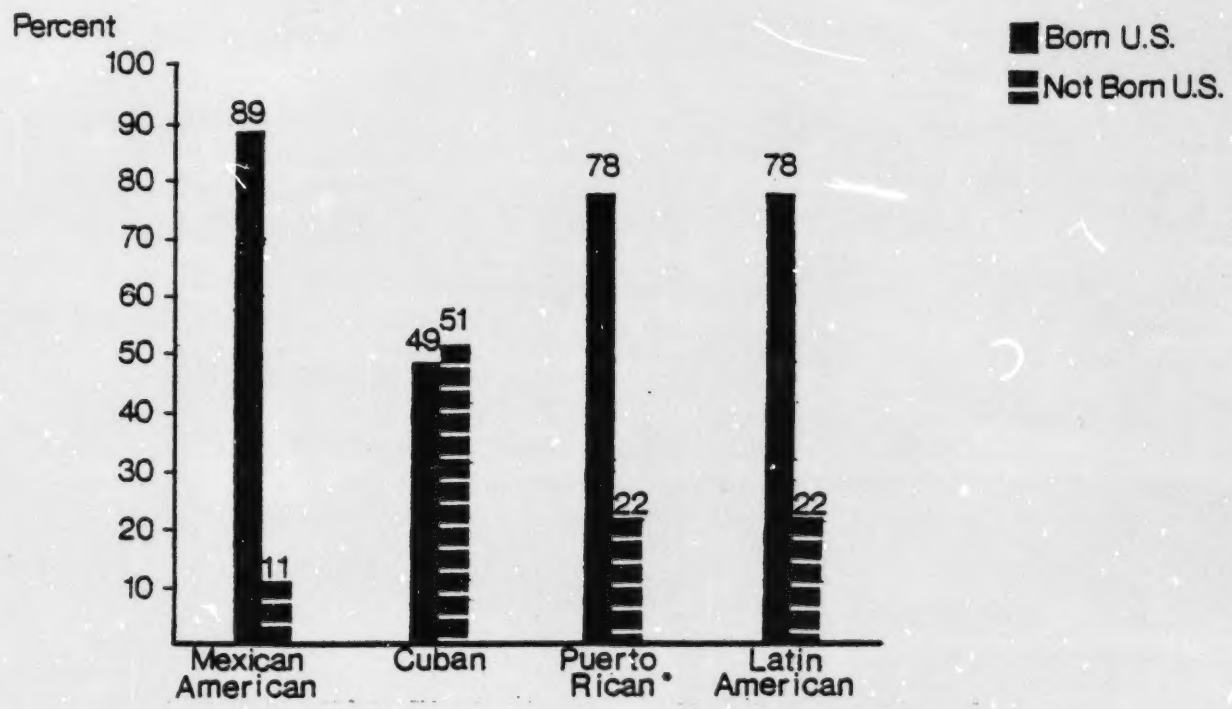
MEAN NO. PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY HISPANIC SUBGROUP



SOURCE: CPS, 1979

* INCLUDES CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN ORIGIN AND OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN

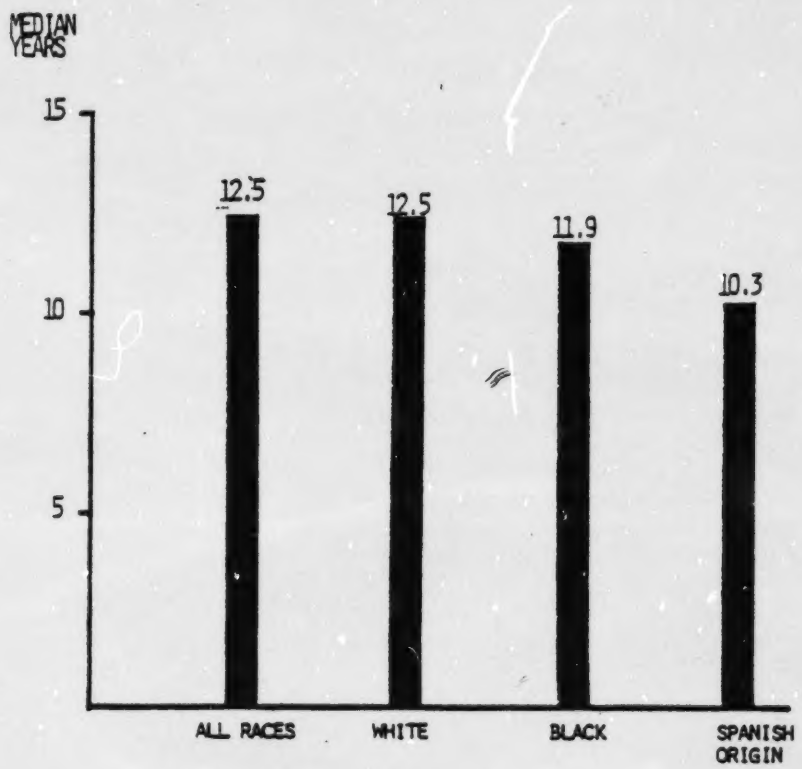
Nativity of U.S. High School Seniors and Sophomores by Hispanic Subgroup



SOURCE: HISPANIC YOUTH EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH CENTER, NCLR INTERNAL REPORT HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980

* QUESTION DID NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN U.S. MAINLAND AND PUERTO RICO

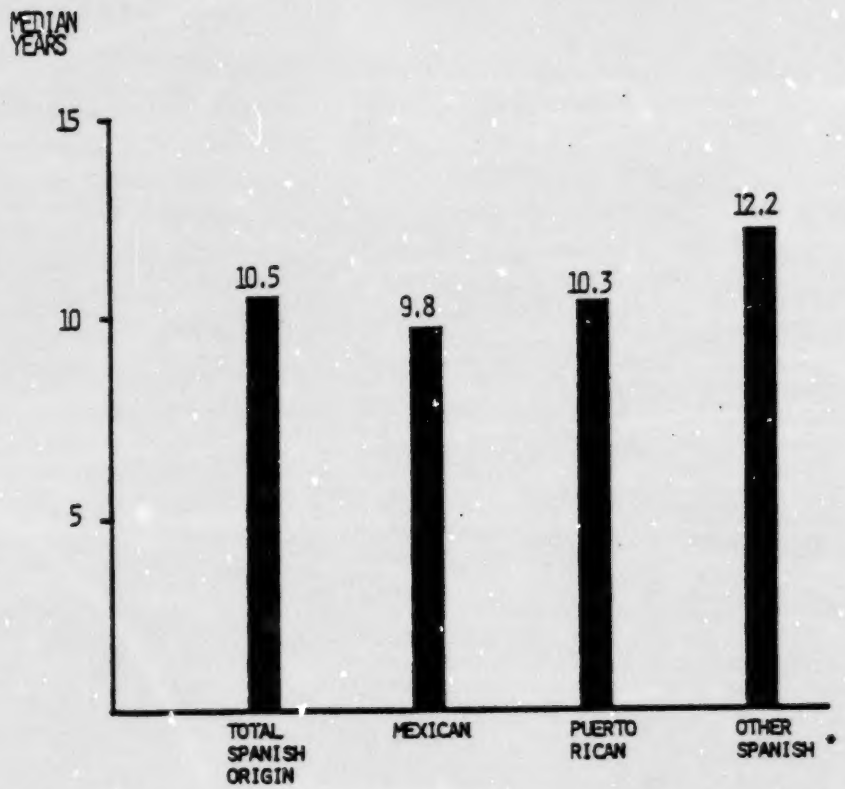
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN



SOURCE: CPS, 1979

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY HISPANIC SUBGROUPS

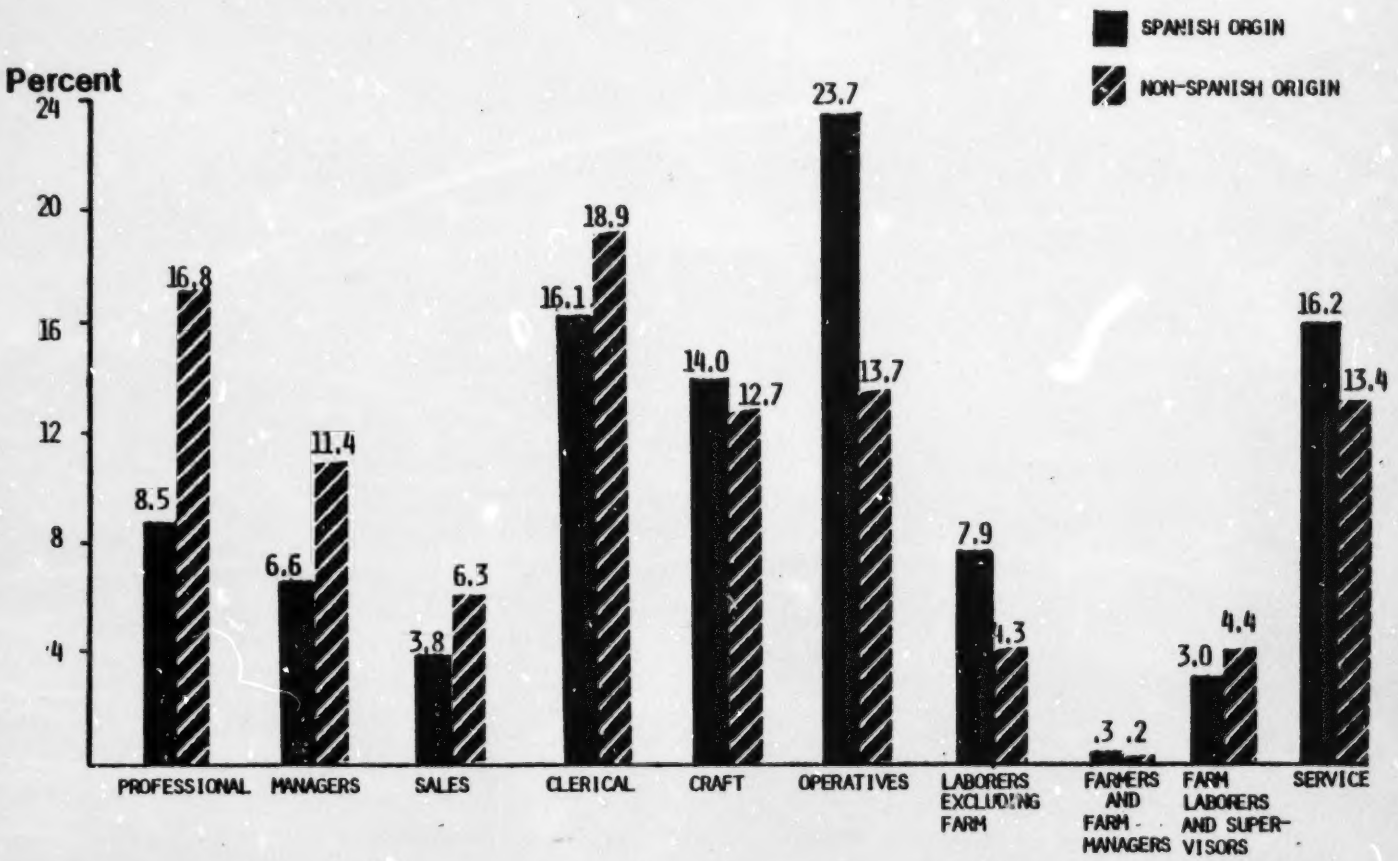
(14 yrs. and over)



SOURCE: CPS, 1979

* INCLUDES CUBAN, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN, AND OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN.

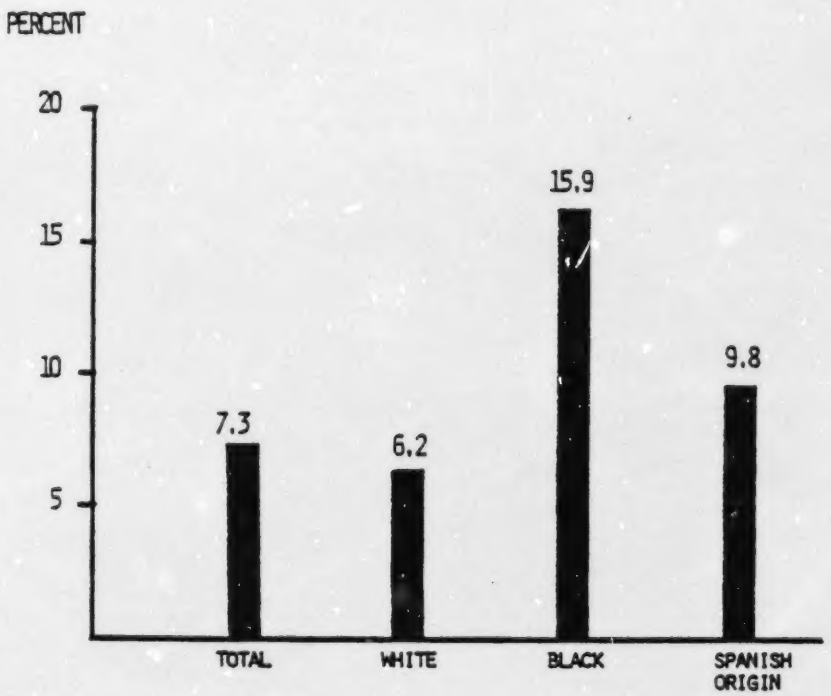
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND NON-SPANISH ORIGIN WORKERS



SOURCE: CPS, 1980

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, THIRD QUARTER 1981

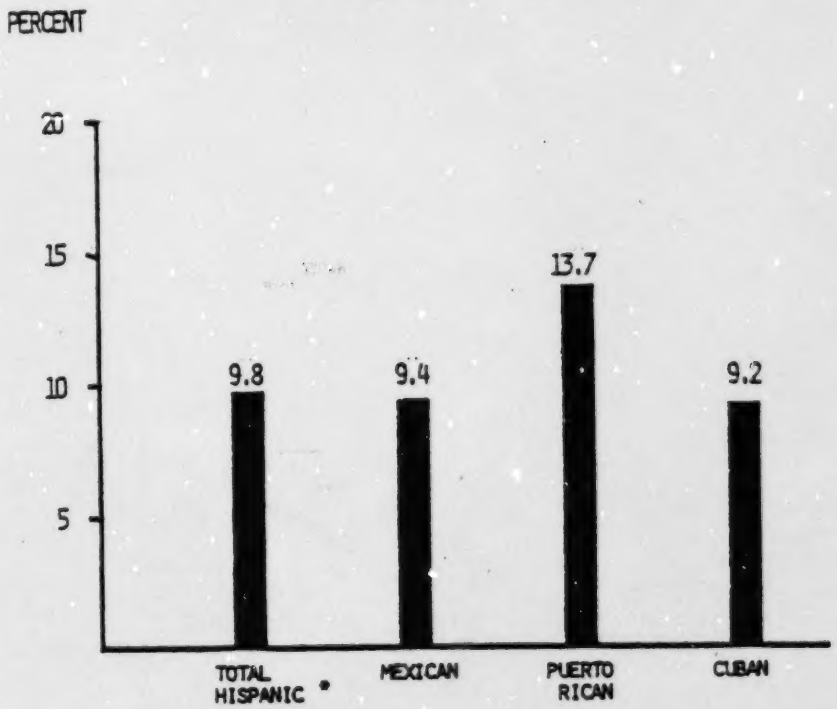
(16 yrs. and over)



SOURCE: EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, OCT. 1981
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY HISPANIC SUBGROUP, 1981

(16 yrs. and over)



SOURCE: EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, OCT. 1981
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

* INCLUDES PERSONS OF CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICAN AND OF OTHER HISPANIC ORIGIN NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.